THE MAINE OVER A MINE. HER ANCHORAGE CHANGED BY

THE HAVANA HARBOR MASTER.

A Feature of the Board of Enguiry's Happy That Is Vouched for by an Administration ometal Who Has Seen It-It Is Conceder That Something Must Be Bone Quickly for the Season That Congress May Not Brook Delay After Receiving the Report.

WASHINGTON, March 26,-This has been restless, busy day in Washington. It was a day of hourly consultation between the President and leading members of Congress and Cab inet officers and officials of the Administration, a day of work and bustle in the War and Navy departments, and a day of wasted speechmaking in the lower house o Congress. As the time approaches when the President is to make public the report of the Naval Board that investigated the cause of the destruction of the battleship Maine, and when he must announce what his policy is to be on the Cuban question generally, the disquietude of all classes of Government officials in Washngton becomes more noticeable. To-morrow there will be a partial cessation from the hurly burly of the past week, but the passiveness will be more apparent than real. The White House conferences will take place as during the week and the higher officials of the War and Navy departments will be at their deaks, receiving and acting upon the despatches that unceas ingly come by mail and telegraph.

On Monday the first chapter of the drama that has held the stage since the Maine blew up in the harbor of Havana on the night of Feb. 15 will close by the presentation to the two house of Congress of the findings of the Nava Court, upon which will be based the verdict of the American people. The only impor-tant feature of to-day's doings, as far as known, is the ascertainment of another fact set forth in the findings of the Naval Court. This development is of the greatest interest and of the utmost importance. For several days it has been known almost positively that the Naval Court finds that the explosion that destroyed the Maine came from the outside and that some kind of a submarine mine was employed to cause it. To-day the statement is made, on the authority of an official of the Administration who has seen the report, that one paragraph it is devoted to demonstrating that the Maine was taken from the buoy where she was first anchored and placed at another buoy where the explosion occurred, and that she was piloted from the first to the second buoy by the Harbor Master of the port of Havana. This fact is shown by the testimony of the Harbor Master himself, an officer of rank and importance. The findings of the court do not undertake to state whether the mine was placed at the second buoy before or after the Maine was anchored there. Congressmen generally, and the members of

the two Foreign Affairs committees particular ly, have been induced to agree to the programme of permitting the report to be ferred, after a reading, without action and without debate, only by the assurance of the President that the other phases of the Cuban question should be brought to a settlement without delay. The presentation of the Maine report to Congress the President desires to be an incident only and separated entire ly from the long-standing controversy with Spain involving the question of the ending of the war and the granting of Cuban independence. What the President is doing toward carrying out his policy of bringing Spain to terms cannot be definitely ascertained. It is known to night that he is preparing message of some kind to send to Congress, and it is the general supposition that in it he will announce his determination to send rollef to the starving Cubans and to notify Spain that the Cuban war must cease. Whether the President is preparing to go beyond this cannot be learned. Long and frequent cable messages have passed between Washington and Madrid during the past week, but their contents have so far been successfully concealed from the public. Judge William R. Day of Canton, O., the first Assistant Secretary of State, is in immediate and direct charge of all diplomatic ne-John Sherman of Ohio is Secretary of S.ate, but Judge Day attends Cabinet meetings and is at the White House in close consultation with the President almost hourly, night and day. Judge Day knows to-night just what message have been sent to Spain and what replies have been received, but he is sharing that knowledge with few, if any, persons, except, of course, the President of the United States. Judge Day is the Sphinx of the Administration, and even Senators of influence and prominence who talk with him are unable to learn from his fips or from his manner the status of the controversy with Spain.

The only opportunity that has been offered to get an inkling of what Judge Day is doing or thinking occurred the other night at the conference of leading Senators, at which the Assistan Secretary was present. At that conference it was learned for the first time, and much to the surprise of those who participated, that the real Secretary of State is the man of iron of the Cabinet although not a member of it. It was learned that he favors a policy of direct intervention for the purpose of securing independ ence for Cuba, and that he does not believe that any policy short of this will meet demands of the American people or set the Cubans free. It was that Judge Day was not, therefore, in full sympathy with the President's reported policy of obtaining some form of self-government for Cuba in which Spain would maintain a nominal sovereignty, but it was not learned at that con ference, nor has it been learned yet whether he has succeeded in convincing President McKinley of the soundness of his views.

It is generally believed, however, that the President has come to Judge Day's way of thinking, and this belief is largely responalble for the persistent reports to the that the President has already notifled Spain that she must stop the devos sating war and relinguish Cubs. If this step has been taken, or if it is about to be taken, the secret is still locked in the breast of the Presi dent of the United States and his official right arm, the Sphinx from Canton.

All that is certain now is that something must be done and quickly, for the reason, if none other, that Congress will not brook delay. The intensity of the feeling there will be in pressed a hundred fold on Monday when the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry is submitted while it is safe to assume that, if no further developments come to light, the President's programme of non-action will be carried out, there is no telling what may happen next. There is good reason to believe, however, that the President appreciates the delicacy of the situation in Congress and that he will not ask the Senators and Representatives to long

restrain their feelings. It is said to be a part of the President's programme to anticipate action in Congress by sending in his message asking for an appropriation to purchase supplies for the starving Cubans on the heels of the report of the Naval Board. It is said to be his further Intention to submit this message on Tuesday, and to announce at the same time the purport of his warning to Spain and the nature of the reply of the Sagasta Ministry. The President is hopeful, and perhaps not without roason, that there will be no outbreak in Con-gress on Monday, and that both houses will ad-journ after hearing the report read and digest it calmiy and coolly before recommending what the next stee shall be.

E. & W. E. A. W.

MILITIA FOR OUR FORTS.

Carrison Daty for City Infantry Regiments

At an informal conference of army officers of the Department of the East, held in this city yesterday, plans for more completely garrison ing the fortifications along the Atlantic coast sorth of Atlanta were discussed. The advisabillty, in case of hostilities being declared, increasing the garrisons of the forts in New York harbor by regiments of infantry was one of the topics most carefully gone over. a result of this conference, it may be that Major Gen. Miles, commanding the army, will receive recommendation that the militia regiments of the First, Second, and Fifth Brigades, National Guard of New York-all New York city troopsbe called upon to assist the regulars in garrison

ing the harbor forts. It was pointed out at the conference that th regular army force that would be detailed to the harbor forts in case of war would be altogether composed of artillerymen. It was roughly estimated that there would be a garrison of about 300 artillerymen to each fort. It was suggested at the conference that the New York city a regiment of militia be sent, should the emergency arise, to sach of the harbor forts. The militiamen would have nothing to do with handling the big guns. They would simply be held in reserve to defend the fortifications from the attack of a force attempting to land, and to do any other duty that might be necessary with the artillerymen busy.

At present the harbor forts are: Fort Columbus, Governor's Island; Fort Hamilton, Fort Hancock, Fort Schuyler, Fort Slocum, Fort Wadsworth, and Willets Point. Besides these there is a tornedo station at Plum Island, and there are to be forts at Sands Point and Throgg's Neck Counting the last three the number of forts in the harbor would be ten. In New York and Brooklyn there are eleven infantry regiments.

The method of calling the militiamen into service was discussed. It was suggested that this could all be arranged very easily. In case of need, it was said, the President could call upon the Governor of the State to assist in defending property within the borders of the State. Gov. Black, it was asserted, would promptly honor such a call and, through the proper officers, he would assign the regiments to stations indicated by the commanding officer of the Department of the East, Major-Gen. Wealey Merritt.

In discussing the defence of other coast forts it was agreed that the same plan might be adopted as that suggested in reference to New York. It was said that the infantry militia in every coast State in the Department was quite sufficient to prevent the force of any enemy now on the horizon from making a landing Other matters were discussed, including the supply of food and ammunition. The general opinion was that with the supplies now on hand, together with those expected in the near future, particularly the supplies of food, there would be abundant supplies of all kinds for any emergency.

It should not be inferred that the conference took on an official character. The officers met socially, and in the course of the conversation the general condition of all matters relating to the Department of the East was discussed. As a result of the conference, however, certain recmendations may be made to Gen. Miles at

Major-Gen. Charles F. Roe has sent out general orders to the commanding officers of the several brigades so: the New York National Guard to the effect that all officers be notified not to leave town without special permission. The orders do not go so far as to direct that the rank and file shall be notified to hold themselves ready to assemble at the armo-ries at short notice. The orders contem plate keeping the officers in touch with the brigade commanders, and it is expected that any officer getting permission to leave town will arrange to be within quick telegraphic or telephonic communication with brigade headquar

"It is merely a precautionary measure," said Major-Gen. Roe last night. "It has no special significance."

Brooklyn comprising the Second Brigade could, according to Brig.-Gen. James McLeer, be mustered in their respective armories almost to a man in a couple of hours. Directly after receiv ing a message from Major-Gen, Roe on Friday afternoon Gen. McLeer communicated with the commanding officers of the various regiments the Third Battery, and Troop C, and instructed them to notify their Captains of theorder. Ever since the big trolley strike in Brooklyn a few years ago, when the National Guard was called out, a well-arranged system of summoning the men to their armories has been in force. Adit Gen. Tillinghast, at Gen. Roe's request.

sent the orders to some of the brigade commanders. Gen. Doyle, Fourth Brigade was notified at Buffalo by Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast n Friday. At Albany Gen. Oliver, Third Brigade, has received similar orders from the Adjutant-General's office. Gen. Oliver asked the Adjutant-General's office yesterday for a list of the officers of the seven provisiona battalions which have just been perma nently organized. Most of the old officers have been retained under the permanent organization. There are eight battalions in the Third Brigade now, numbering from the Tenth to the Seventeenth inclusive. Gen. Oliver has transmitted to the officers not already communicated with the order of the Adjutant-General, which, in effect, places every officer on waiting orders.

ARMY ENGINEER MISSING.

Officers at Fort Mouroe Auxious About Him Women and Children May He Ordered Away. NEWFORT NEWS, Va., March 26.-There is in tense excitement at Old Point Comfort to-night. Aside from the fact that the air is full of disquieting ramors of war there were two other events to-day of more than passing importance.

It became known to-day that a German, who is said to be one of the best engineers in the army, and who was head draughtsman in the engineers' department at Fort Monroe, has been missing for four days, and, while his friends profess to believe that he is off on a spree, it is quite evident that the officials at the

fort are very uneasy at his absence. It became noised about that well-informe officials around the fort are expecting orders to have all women and children and private property removed from the Government reservation at Old Point. Some think that this means that the great hotels Hygeis and Chamberlain must be razed. This preliminary order is to save the Government from lis bility in case of the destruction of property. hotels were built on the stipulation that they were to be removed on short notice in the event of war. Prominen officials said the order would probably be issued to-morrow or Monday. Everybody around the fort seems to expect war. Even Col. Frank, th

commandant of the post, said "You may expect war, and I believe it will come quickly, too. The monitors Puritan and Terror were painted

black to-day, and when the latter steamed out Roads under sealed orders this afternoon everything above the water line was of that somere color. To-morrow the cruiser Brooklyn and battleship Messachusetts will have a coat of the same color.

Worth Sening.

SPAIN'S TORPEDO FLEET.

SUSPICION IN WASHINGTON THAT IT HAS A HOSTILE PURPOSE.

The President Warned on the 16th Inst. That Its Purpose Was to Strike a Blow Before War Was Actually Beclared-The Flying Squadron to He Sent to St. Thomas to Intercept the Fleet If War Is Declared.

WARHINGTON, March 26 .- However indifferent the Administration may appear to be to the coming of the Spanish torpedo-boat flotilla to waters in close proximity to the coast of the United States, there is grave alarm felt among the higher officials of the Executive Government, and particularly among the officers on duty at the Navy Department. There is more cause for this alarm than the mere suspicion that the flotilla has a purpose hostile to the American squadrons on the Atlantic coast. THE SUN correspondent has information of the

most trustworthy character that on the 18th inst., the day after the first section of the flotilla reached the Canaries from Cadia, President McKinley was warned by a person testimony was considered worthy of belief that he had positive knowledge that the purpose o the flotilla was to strike the squadron now under Capt. Sampson's command, in the hope of crippling the naval force of the United States so that Spain would be in a better condition for waging war. It was stated to the President that the blow was to be struck, according to the plan arranged, before war was actually declared the Spanish Government presumably believing that hostilities could not be avoided. This warning may seem to be based on a rid iculous assumption, but it was certainly considered serious enough to warrant the issue of directions which caused Admiral Sicard to place picket boats about his vessels and to use searchlights from sundown until sunrise every night The information was also considered worthy of enough credence by the Naval Strategy Board to compel it to recommend to the President and Secretary Long the immediate formation of a "flying squadron" for a counter movement against the flotilla.

More concern over the plans of the Spanish Government in regard to the flotilla was given to the Administration by the receipt of a cipher cable message from Minister Woodford containing notice that no telegrams relating to the movements of Spanish naval vessels would be received, sent, or delivered in that country Gen. Woodford said that this embarge related especially to torpedo craft. It could not be ascertained whether the censorship applied to Minister Woodford's despatches, but it probably did not, as such action might cause a severance of diplomatic relations. At any rate, both Minister Woodford and Licut. Dyer, the naval attaché at Madrid, managed to send to the State and Navy departments on Thursday cipher despatches informing the Government of the departure of the flotilla from the Canaries for

One effect of the embargo on news relating to the movements of Spanish ships of war has been, however, to prevent the Navy Department from getting any reliable information as to whether the flotilla consists of more than the six torpedo craft and a converted merchantman which left Cadiz on March 13 for the Canaries, where, according to report, they were to be joined by even other torpedo vessels. The whereabouts of this second division is a mystery to the naval officials, although they have exerted every means in their power to get positive information in regard to its movements and its composition. The department has been given to understand that the armored cruiser Cristobal Colon is acting as a convoy of the sec and division. The only positive information in the possession of the Government about the composition of the flotilla is that the first division consists of the torpedo boat destroyers Terror, Furor, and Pluton, and the first-class torpedo boats Azor, Rayo, and Ariete.

Spain has six destroyers, all built within the past two years, or since the Cuban question became a critical issue between Spain and the United States. All were made at Clydebank. England. The Furor and Terror are sisters. They have steel hulls, twin screws, displacement 370 tons, have a coal capacity of 100 ons, and make 28 knots an bour. Each carries two 14-pounder guick-fire rifles, two 6-pounder quick-fire rifles, two 1-pounder Maxim machine runs, and two 14-inch torpedo tubes. The Pluton is a sister of the Audaz, now at an Irish port undergoing repairs for a rough experience in the Irish Sea, preparatory to departing for Ferrol with the Osado and the Proscrpina. These latter boats are also of steel, have twin screws, displace 400 tons, carry 100 tons of coal in their bunkers, and make 30 knots. Their armament is the same as that of the Terror and Furor. It is supposed that the Osado and Proserpina are in the second division. The torpedo boats owned by Spain were nearly all built in the eighties and do not make the

speed claimed. While the plans of the Navy Department in egard to the flying squadron have not been perfected, the present intention is to have it proceed o St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, to intercept the Spanish flotilla if war should be declared be fore the flotilla reaches West Indian waters. It will take the flotilla about twelve days more to each Porto Rico. According to the estimates of the Navy Department the Spanish vessels will not make more than 200 miles a day, on account of the necessity of frequently coaling at sea. and the distance from the Canaries to St. Thomas is 2.650 miles. It is understood that the battleships Massachusetts and Texas were attached to the flying squadron because the armored cruiser Cristobal Colon is acting as the flotilia's convoy, and that they will act with the squadron in any offensive movement.

Six of the fastest steam tugs and yachts bought in New York yesterday are to be as-signed to Commodore Schley's command as soon s they are converted into torpedo gunboats a the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They will act as night lickets for the warships. Each will be fitted with a searchlight for that purpose. This preaution was an outgrowth of the uneasiness over the approach of the Spanish Sotilla. Commo lore Schley was again at the Navy Departmen to-day in consultation with the officials about the plans for his command. He will leave for Hampton Roads to-morrow and hoist his pen nant on the Brooklyn on Monday morning Lieut. Sears will be his Flag Lieutenant and Lieut, Wells Flag Secretary.

A renewal of the Government's efforts to seoure suitable vessels to-day resulted in arrange ments for the purchase of the Atlas line steamer Atlas at New York. Naval officials are reticent about the matter, but it is understood that orders have been sent to Capt. Frederick Rodgers President of the Board on the Inspection of Yuxiliary Vessels, which practically direct him to procure her for the naval service. The Atlas vill be the first auxiliary cruiser purchased. and it is said that she will be assigned to duty

with the flying squadron at Hampton Roads. Secretary Long to-day directed the auxiliary oard to inspect the steamship St. Paul, which is the vessel of the American line most desired for auxiliary purposes. Mr. Long said it was not true that the St. Paul had been purchased and placed in commission. Commander William M. Emery is an applicant for the command of the St. Paul, the St. Louis, or the new eruiser Albany. He will probably be placed in command of a big auxiliary steamship if any are pur-

At the urgent request of Engineer-in-Chief Melville, it was directed to-day by the Navy Department that arrangements looking to the purchase of the Chalmette should be made by Capt. Redgers's board, with a view to her com mission as a repair vessel. Two repair ships will probably be purchased. One will be assigned to Capt. Sampson's squadron and another

to the flying squadron.

The Navy Department was informed to-day that the despatch boat Dolphin and the yacht Mayflower had been put in commission this morning at the New York Navy Yard. The resent intention of the department is to have the Dolphin join the fleet at Key West, to act as a despatch boat, and to use the Mayflower in a similar capacity with the flying squadron at Hampton Roads. The torpedo boat purchased in Germany yes

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terday will be christened the Somers.

One of the war-time monitors will be sent to Hampton Roads to guard the approaches to Norfolk and Fort Monroe. She man be manned by the Baltimore division of the Maryland paval militia. The Navy Department has accepted an offer of the Camden division of the New Jersey naval militia to take to Portland, Me., the old monitor Montauk, to be sent there from League Island. The New York naval militia battalion will send 190 men to take the monitors Jason and Nahant from League Island to Tompkinsville. Commanders for the obsolete monitor were assigned to-day. Lieut. M. E. Hall will command the Catskill at Boston; Lieut. W. M.

Peck, the Lehigh at Boston; Lieut. H. F. Fich-boom, the Jason at New York, and Lieut. C. S. Richman, the Nahant at New York. Lieut Vork Noel will command the ner naval supply tug Nezinscott now at New York. She will be sent to Key West at once. The torpedo boat Rodgers, to be placed in commissio mmediately, will be in charge of Lieut, J. L. Jayne. Most of these officers are on duty at the Naval Academy.

Irwin, the Montauk at Portland; Lieut, R. G.

AMERICANS NOT SAFE.

It Is Said That Ges. Lee Has Advised Them to HAVANA, March 26, via Key West.-Ameri

cans are no longer safe in Havana. Consul-General Lee has advised resident American citizens to leave at once. The situation is growing more serious every nour, as all the indications point to a general outburst of the irritated volunteers when the

report of the Board of Inquiry is efficially The volunteers are the most disturbing ele ment in Havana and are feared alike by the Government and peaceable residents, who have sad experience of their sanguinary instincts and hatred for Americans and Cubans. They have sworn to avenge "the insult to the Spanish flag by the Board of Inquiry," and no one knows when they will begin active operations in Ha-

rana streets against defenceless residents. The local press is full of brimstone war news, McKinley, Senators, Congressmen, Americans at large are openly insulted in the papers. There is no doubt that the Spanish masses here and in Spain want to fight the United States. Official diplomacy only keeps them in check. An officer of high rank told THE SUN correspondent yesterday at the Palace:

"We know we will get whipped, but we must fight to the bitter end. The situation must be cleared up. We cannot stand this any longer." In the meantime the patriots are actively con entrating around Havana, Pinar del Matanzas, &c., ready to participate with the Americans when the war opens. Demonstra tions against Americans are stronger in the interior than at Havana.

Agustin Maderos, a well-known New Yorker and wealthy planter, arrived here from his plantation, Laberinto, at Cardenas. He is one of the American officers compelled to leave the island for personal sufety. He reports that Americans at Cardenas are openly abused by red-hot resident Spaniards.

The insurgents are very active in the province of Pinar del Rio. Lieut. Coeas for the past fort-night has been penned in Mariel by the Cubans, and all the efforts of Gen. Hernandez Velazco to release him have been so far unsuccessful. The Cuban leader Perico Delgado is in charge

of the insurgent forces in that district. If it Havana, Cocas would have had to surrender to Delgado long ago. The Cubans are also active around Havana

city. Two days ago Col. Alfredo Herrera, with eighty men, attacked La Susa, a military post off Maridnao. The garrison, composed of 200 nen of the San Quintin battalion, refused to fight outside the fort.

SPAIN MUCH DISGUSTED.

fery Humiliating to See Cubans Fed by Americans-Fierce Attacks on Us.

HAVANA, March 26 .- A despatch from Madrid published in Havana, with official authority. sava that the Spanish Government views with profound disgust the resolution of the United States to relieve, in an official way the reconcentrados. The Spanish Government and the Spanish people, says the despatch, can not brook such humiliating interference on the part of the Americans. The nation, it adds, is ready energetically to repel any aggression.

There is great excitement in Spain and here, A semi-official announcement is made that "the lovernment will do its duty." According to La Lucha the most intimate friends of Senor Sagasta say that the Government will go "further than is supposed," An editorial in the Diario de la Marina to-day

makes a fierce attack on the United States. The article has aroused great Spanish enthusiasm. It says that among the many lies with which the Americans answer the loyal declarations of Spain, the most conspicuous one is McKinley' declaration that he is for peace, when he is daily provoking Spanish wrath.

"The report of the American Board of Inquiry," adds the Diario, "is a poor piece of logic. The facts have been distorted and, instead of an impartial report, it is a political document designed to excite the anti-Spanish feelings of the Americans and provoke Spain to war." It adds:

What does the United States want ! If it desires to surprise us with its warships and army, it will find itself mistaken. We are If it believes that we are weak be cause it wants to fight with the weak and not with strong nat one like Germany, it is a coward and also mistaken. Spain has always fought with iions. It is now her misfortune to have to cope with snakes."

During the whole day the editorial rooms of the Diario de la Marina have been crowded with persons complimenting the editors for

The body of Jenkins and eight other bodies nuified were taken away on the Olivette, rding to La Lucha the question between and the United States ought to be arbital La Lucha says that the suggestion up with insumite the hull of the Maine sheme to destroy the evidence of a printernal explosion. The war is going out very hotly. It is officially annotated loads; that the Spanish fort of Argas, a Damas, Finar del Rio province, has been dealers et by fire. The official report says that the fire was accidental

OUR BONDS AND SPAINS. Parties becken to the Price of Both-Spain's Mitthe Ctolently.

Both United States and Spanish Government bonds record starting deather preserving. On the New York Stock Exchange no sales were made but the United Sister as a 1822, coupen and registered, were quoted a 183 bid, 119 asked, against 1184 bid, 119 asked, the closuring quotations on Frida. The presents a decline of 104 points air and maine was blown up in Havana harbor.

London cable despatches reports that is that market yesterday to 49%, against 52, the losing price on Friday. On the day the Maine was blown up these bonds were quoted at 61 in the London market.

Quinkest line New York to Key West and Have via Port Tamps. Samt-weakly sailings by Plant Office, 261 Broadway.—ddy.

ARMY ON A WAR FOOTING.

PREPARED FOR ACTIVE OPERA-TIONS IN THE PIELD.

Steps Perfected for Moving the Entire Ferce to the Eastern and Southern Counts-The Number of Inspections Increased, as in Time of Actual Hestilities-Contracts Made for Ambulances for the in the Field. WARRINGTON, March 26.-Measures were

dopted by the War Department to-day which go a long way toward the complete preparation of the army to meet immediate hostilities. Gen. Miles held a conference with Secretary Long this morning in regard to the distribution of troops on the eastern and southern coast, and the steps taken to move the whole standing army within a short time, or as soon as the situation shall become in the least degree more critical, were perfected. It was decided in general that the infantry and cavalry from Jefferon barracks, Columbus barracks, Fort Thomas, and Fort Sheridan shall be sent to coast points south of Maryland, and that the troops from the lake region and the Northwestern posts shall be utilized in the Department of the East. In many cases the troops will be assigned to the immediate vicinity of the present forts and coast fortifications on the coast, especially in the South. Many of the roops, however, will be stationed at new points, and the tent equipage of such regiments will be used, instead of permanent barracks. To this end as told in THE SUN last week, the tents and other belongings of all Western cavalry and infantry regiments have been prepared for shipment at a moment's notice.

Several orders were issued and contracts made to-day which are especially significant of the department's desire to prepare for actual operations in the field at an early day. A contract was made for twenty additional ambulances for use in the field. Another contract calls for the early delivery of 100,000 pounds of gun cotton, to be used in planting submarine mines in channels, harbors, and at the mouths of large rivers.

Without in any degree relaxing the strictnes of the physical and moral requirements in regard to recruits for the army, the Adjutant General's office is hastening the work of recruiting men for the new Sixth and Seventh regiments of artillery. Up to last night the number recruited had reached 600, and at the present rate the regiments will be complete by April 10. When the recruiting for these regiments began only about twenty-five men a day were secured. Within the last few days, however, the number has been increased to forty a day, and it is on this basis that Adjt.-Gen, Corbin estimates the early completion of the recruiting. The War Department has ordered that a physical examination be made of all the militia organizations in all the States, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of men which would be available at once for the service of the National Government. The department has already obtained a general estimate of the number ready for service, but the latest order provides for an

accurate statement of the whole force which the President could command. The Secretary of War has ordered that the system of army inspection employed prior to 1894 be organized at once. Hereafter the inspectors will report only to the commanding Generals of the several military departments, instead of being under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War and of the Adjutant-General of the army. The department system of inspection prevailed until Segretary Lamont installed the central system early in his administration. Great dissatisfaction has existed among the commanding Generals of departments, and there has been much agitation of the subject among army offi-While the new order thus settles a controversy, it is at this time strictly a measure of preparation for war. The army regulations prowide for the inspection of the troops and military works once every year in time of peace and once every month in time of war. A much larger number of inspectors is required in war time, and the change which has just been ordered provides for the employment of an increased number of field officers assigned to the duty of inspection. In time of peace only about 10 per cent, of the total number of inspection reports handed to the department relate to troops, and others pertain to fortifications and military equipment. When the army is in the field, however, the work of troop inspection is greatly increased, the number of inspectors is large and it is necessary that they be under immediate control of the commanding Generals of

departments. Many Senators and Representatives in Conrress visited Secretary Alger to-day, in most cases accompanied by constituents who wished to make contracts of various kinds with the army administration, or who came to urge the construction of fortifications and means of defence at local points. Among the visitors was Mayor Quincy of Boston, who asked that better provision be made for the defence of Boston harbon and vicinity. Secretary Alger listened to all his callers, but it is certain that the War Depart. ment will not as a rule be influenced by petitions of local interests. The limitation of time precludes the possibility of attempting new projects, and the whole energy of the department must be applied to the completion of such works as are at present in course of construction. A few of the fortifications under way are regarded as especially important in the present emergency, and earliest attention will e given to these. The plans for additional fortifications at the eastern end of Long Island Sound, mentioned in THE SUN to-day, have been perfected by the Engineers' department and the work will be pushed rapidly. The same haste will be observed in providing the several fortifi-cations with electrical appliances and communications, and the plans for this work were dis cussed to-day by Secretary Alger, Gen. Greely, chief of the Signal Corps, and President Westinghouse of the Westinghouse Electric Company.

Capt. Casey, the army engineer in charge of engineering projects on the Virginia coast, had a conference with Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engincers, to-day in reference to the fortifications at Hampton Roads.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of the Bureau of Millitary Information, has been detailed to represent he War Department on the joint Army and Navy Defence Board. He will work in conjunction with Capt. Barker of the navy, recently in command of the Oregon, and plans will be formulated for the cooperation of the land and naval forces.

A CABLE TO DRY TORTUGAS. The Nashville Painted.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 26 .- The southwest channel into Dry Tortugas has been buoyed and a contract has been made by which a cable steamer will come here and lay a cable from Key West to the old fort in Dry Tortugas.

The order to paint the Nashville was received on board at 9:30 o'clock and by 10 o'clock the work was done. It is said to be the quickest work of the kind done in the history of the navy. The flag of Admiral Sicard was hauled down and that of Capt. Sampson, as senior officer, run up at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon with the usual salutes. Three ships, one large and two smaller ones,

arrived at the outer anchorage late this after-noon, coming from across the Gulf. They are sed to be the cruiser Cincinnati and gunboats Wilmington and Castine from Jamaica, The monitors Puritan and Terror are expected

SPAIN WILL PIELD "GRADUALLY."

Sernabe Instructed to Hauckle Under on the Installment Plan !

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sun.

PARIS, March 26.-Private advoice from Madrid are printed here to the effect that the Spanish Minister at Washington has been in structed to yield gradually to the United States.

FRANCE'S GOOD WILL. She Is Willing to Extend Her Friendly Officer

to the United States and Spain. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS. PARIS, March 26 .- Replying to-day to an in terpellation in the Chamber of Deputies regard-

ing France's foreign policy, M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, assured the house that the relations with foreign powers were friendly. He declared relative to Cuba that the entire world followed with interest the events of the struccie in that island. The Chamber, he added, knew the sentiments of esteem and respect that the Government enterained for both Spain and the United States. France desired to see a formidable conflict averted. If the parties to the dispute sought a sincere and impartial friend with a view to arriving at a friendly arrangement, France's good will was assured them.

An order of the day approving M. Hanotaux's eclarations was carried by a vote of 300 to 111. Before M. Hanotaux replied to the interpellaion M. Baron made an attack on the Govern ment. He declared that France could not remain indifferent to a Spanish-American conflict or to the monstrous encroachment the Anglo-Saxon on the Latin race. It was the duty of France, he concluded, to approach Spain and the United States with words of concilia-

GERMAN SYMPATHY FOR SPAIN. Somebody Says It Exists-But Germany Would Be Neutral in Case of War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, March 26.-A despatch to the Observer from Berlin says that German opinion of the merits of the dispute between Spain and the United States may be summed up in the statement that it refuses to believe that the Maine was intentionally blown up. It regards the case as legally one of negligence on the part of the Spanish Government, for which the United States may justly claim compensation, but counter claims mus be fairly allowed on account of filibustering expeditions from the United States.

No German credits the genuineness of the neasures taken by the American Government for the suppression of these expeditions indignation of the American people at the cruelties practiced by the Spanish in Cuba. Indeed, opinion in Berlin resents the determination of the United States to eventually interfere with the administration in Cuba as impertinence, and would, in case of war, even as the immediate result of the Maine disaster, sympathize outspokenly with Spain; but it is needless to say Germany would observe the strictest neutrality.

MEDIATING OUR DISPUTE

respondence Among the Powers with View to a Settlement with Spain. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

LONDON, March 26.-The correspondent of THE SUN at Vienna telegraphs the report that pourpulers have been passing for some days past among the powers with a view of media tion with the United States in behalf of Spain, France associating herself with Austria.

The correspondent adds the statement current in Vienna that Queen Victoria has appealed to the Czar to interpose in Spain's behalf.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S OPINION. He Thinks the Maine Was No: Destroyed by an

Outside Explosion. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 26 .- A despatch from Berlin says that in an interview Mr. Andrew D. White, the American Ambassador, said he had learned that Emperor William had expressed the opin-

EMPEROR WILLIAM DENIES IT. he Did Not Say That He Would Never Allow

outside.

the United States to Annex Cube. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Berlin, March 26.-The North German Ga ette publishes a semi-official and emphatic de nial of the alleged utterance of Emperor William at a recent private dinner party that he would never allow the United States to annex

SAGASTA'S VIEWS.

He Thinks Peace May He Maintained if W. Wish to Preserve It-Protecting Woodford. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. MADRID, March 26.-Increased measures have been taken to protect the residence of Minister

Woodford. In an interview to-day Prime Minister Sagasta said that he still thought a pacific solution of the trouble with the United States could be arrived at, particularly if the latter was desirous of avoiding a conflict.

Spanish stocks fell 2 francs 65 centim es to

PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE. a Crash May Result from the Troubles of

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN Paris, March 26.-The Bourse here was de moralized to-day, and there was a panic in the section devoted to transactions in Spanish exterior securities. A big crash is possible, owing to buyers of

Spanish stock being unable to meet their obliga-

BIDDING SIGSBY GOOD-BY. Affecting Scene on Beard the Clivette Before She Sailed for Mey West.

HAVANA, March 26 .- The scene on board the Olivette to-day when Consul-General Lee, the American correspondents, and representatives of the American colony went to bid good-by to Cant. Sigaboe was most affecting. Capt. Sigabe received a wreath of flowers from the Americans n Havana.

Consul-General Lee spoke a few words of farewell. He said the great calamity that had over whelmed Capt, Sigsbee and the American people with grief was one of the saddest pages in American history. Capt. Sigsbee taanked Consul-General Lee and

the Americans in Havana for their friendly gemonstration, and especially the American press for the information it had given to the American public of the Maine tragedy. He added that he had already communicate to Washington his gratitude to the America

by vashing to the Olivette passed near the wreck of the Maine all the passengers took off their hats, and Cheplain Chidwick spoke a new words in memory of the dead.

Licutenant-Commander Wainwright and Ensign Powelson of the Fern remain in Havana.

CAPT. BIGSBEE'S ARRIVAL AT KEY WEST. KEY WEST, Fla., March 26.—A deletion of naval officers, headed by C modore Kimbail of the torpedo tilla was at the landing here to-nig when the Plant line steamer arrived from vana to greet Capt. Sigabee and the other vivors of the Maine, who are on their worth.

Every Patron is an Advertiser The patrons of the New York Central's through trains are never tired of telling their f about the comfort of a trip via that line; the

PRICE FIVE CENTS. SPAIN'S WARLIKE POLICY.

HER GOVERNMENT THINKS WAR WITH US MAY BE BEST.

Threatening weather, followed by rain; southerly winds.

> Ipain May Yield Gracefully to a Superior Force. but a Surrender New Would Involve Finance ctal and Military Dishonor-the Would Also Like to Inflict All the Domney the Can Upon Us Before the Succession -England Now Thinks the War Is Coming. Though the Continent Still Talks of Peace.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS.

LONDON, March 26 .- It is only within two or three days that the conviction has forced itself upon most Englishmen that war is probable beween the United States and Spain, but coninental opinion still holds to the belief that the peace will be unbroken. This view, of course, is distinct from the diplomatic opinion which has long recognized the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of a peaceful solution. The Spanish people themselves, curiously enough, have not realized, until the present week, that hostfiftles are really imminent. Madrid correspondents are no longer able to telegraph facts about public sentiment or anything pertaining to the war preparations, and therefore all intelligence from the Spanish peninsula is under an emba go involving from twelve to twenty-four be are' delay. This is further complicated at the present moment by the almost comple suspension of communications both by mail and elegraph with the Continent owing to the great storm which has now raged for three days over

The latest Spanish information available. owever, indicates that the efforts to avoid a conflict have not been so sincere in the past few days as formerly. The telegrams from THE Sun correspondent at Madrid do not say this, but he has managed to inform the London Bureau that his despatches are frequently rejected or mutilated by the press censor. The suggestion that Spain is now riding

for a fall comes from independent private sources in Madrid to Englishmen, some of who are in the diplomatic service. It is pointed out that even the Sagasta Ministry is beginning to see that war with the United States is the easiest way to escape from a hopeless financial and military situation. Spain is now hopelessly bankrupt. The conquest of Cuba is impossi ble. Nevertheless, debt repudiation would now involve dishoner, whereas, if it follows war with the United States it would be inevitable and no disgrace. Moreover, Spain expects and craves an opportunity to gratify her hatred and her desire for revenge by inflicting enormous damage upon America before she gracefully succumbs to a force majeure. A war policy for Spain commends itself, under the circumstances, to diplomatic students of the situation in other places in Europe

to take full cognizance of this aspect of the case. SPAIN'S MAINE REPORT.

Madrid, and President McKinley would do well

By Order from Madrid a Copy Is on the Way to Washington

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, March 26 .- A despatch received from THE SUN'S Madrid correspondent was so badly mutilated by the press censor as to render the greater part of it unintelligible. The following coints, bowever, are clear:

The Spanish report on the Maine disaster, which is not printed yet in any of the news-papers, attributes the explosion to internal causes. Admiral Bermejo, the Spanish Ministe of Marine, cabled to Havana to forward the full report immediately, and also to send a copy of t to Washington at once. Minister Bernabé has advised President Me-

Kinley that the report is on the way. MADRID, March 26.-10 P. M.-The Liberal says that the Government will consider the question of instructing Senor Polo y Bernabé, the Spanish Minister at Washington, to publish the Spanish report of the Maine disaster if President McKinley does not communicate it to

Congress. The correspondent of THE SUN offered to cable an approved summary of the report, but the proposal was declined. There is great exitement here to-night.

Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, reuses to furnish any information to the press, The report of the American Board of Inquiry has not yet been received here.

ADDING TO OUR NAFY. our Naval Attaches Still Hager to Purchase

Warships. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS.

London, March 26.-The representative THE SUN learns that the German torpedo boat which was purchased yesterday for the United States underwent a series of successful trials to-day at Pillau. She made twenty-three knots per hour. The naval attaches of the various Ameri

can legations in Europe are still eager to purchase warships. The Admiral Abreuall, the cruiser that was recently purchased from Brazil, cannot be relied upon in the event of war breaking out shortly, as she will not be finished for some months. She would not be allowed to leave England during the progress of war. American sailors will not be placed on board of her, as she cannot be taken to the United States until she is completed, and the American flag cannot be hoisted on her until she is in the water.

The naval and military attaches of the Embassy here are working with increased staffs every night until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. They are now occupied in purchasing guns and

ammunition. ITALIAN WARSHIPS.

No Bargain Has Vet Been Concluded, Though Negotiations Are Pending. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

ROME, March 26.-After a long debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a note was taken of the Government's declarations relative to the sale of warships. Admiral Brin, Minister of Marine, reaffirmed

that no bargain yet existed, and that he had only authorized the opening of negotiations. Before consenting to the sale of any vessely Admiral Brin will consult with the Marquis Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the international situation.

WOODFORD SEES GULLON.

The Spanish Minister Tries to Excuse the Course of His Government. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

LONDON, March 26.-A despatch from Madrid says that an interview occurred there to-day between Minister Woodford and Señor Gullon. Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was not of much significance, inasmuch as the American Minister heard little but vague

words of excuse for the acts of the Spanish Gev HAVANA, March 26 .- The Mario de la Marina nnounces that there is great activity in the

Department of Marine all over Spain. It also says that Minister Woodford held a conference of two hours to-day with Senor Gulion, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at which no agreement could be reached. The despatch is headed thus: "Gullon Firm Against Woodford.

Depression on the Berlin Moores. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR BERLIN, March 26.—There was a feeling of doression at the Boerse to-day.

Political and financial circles now see the critical gravity of the situation between the United States and Spain, and the matter